

## CUBA'S CHANCES FRITTERED AWAY.

Senators Engage in a Wrangle  
Over Petty Questions and  
Accomplish Nothing.

Hoar's Resolution Postponing Action  
on Conference Report Goes  
to the Calendar.

THERE IT WILL PROBABLY STAY.

The Senator Makes a Speech Arraigning  
the Committee on Foreign Relations  
for Reporting Conciliatory Resolutions As They Did.

By Julius Chambers.

Washington, March 11.—The struggling Cubans have been kept waiting another day, much to Minister De Lome's satisfaction. Three of the oldest members of the Senate in point of service this morning engaged in a most unseemly wrangle. They were Hoar, Morgan and Sherman. Senator Hoar's resolution postponing action on the conference report on the Cuban resolutions came up during the morning hour, and at 12:30 he secured the floor. The senior Massachusetts Senator sometimes says hard things about his fellow members, but it is not so much what he says as the manner he employs. For some days past the older Senators have shown a disposition to question what the other members of the body have said, and yesterday it came to a head when Senator Morgan, of Alabama, stated that he was being deliberately misquoted by Hoar, while to-day Sherman, of Ohio, and the Bay State Senator had several fits.

A steady downpour of sleet did not prevent the usual crowd from filling the galleries. Senator Hoar, in support of his resolution, said that he did not think it was necessary for a man at his time of life to proclaim his sympathy with any people who were struggling for liberty. He described the evil influences of intermeddling with various foreign complications. He spoke of the term "jingo," and said that it was borrowed from the English, and, looking directly at Wolcott, of Colorado, who made the speech against the Monroe doctrine, said that the Anglo-American sentiment expressed by some of the champions of international questions excited the contempt of the people of England, as well as of the United States. The Senator said that his course was taken with every feeling of respect for the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sherman, and, turning to him, said: "I regard him as the most illustrious public chameleon on the political stage of this continent to-day. I sometimes differ with him, but always with profound respect."

TESLA CONFIRMED IT.  
Mr. Hoar joyfully referred to his statement yesterday that Mr. Sherman was not such an adept with the X rays as to penetrate his (Hoar's) brain and determine his motives. He was confirmed in the view of the irritation of this subject by finding that Nikola Tesla held that the X rays created heat in the head. Resuming, Mr. Hoar spoke of the feeling prevailing in Spain, which had given the United States Minister at Madrid a feeling of insecurity for himself and family. The same condition of public irritation had stung the Spanish Minister at Washington to a violation of the customary diplomatic proprieties. It indicated the excited condition prevailing. It was contrary to that calmness and dignity with which great subjects should be dealt. He then gave Mr. Morgan a rap by saying that the Senator from Alabama had stated that he would lay his sword down somewhere and that Spain could take it up if she wished, and that he believed that Congress had the power to declare war without the consent of the President.

Senator Morgan was quickly on his feet. His face flushed, and he angrily asked Mr. Hoar if the Judiciary Committee, of which he (Hoar) was chairman, did not have a resolution before it dealing with the very question as to whether or not Congress had the power to declare war without the consent of the President, and on which the committee had failed to act.

Senator Hoar thought for a few seconds, and then replied, scornfully, that this was another evidence of the spirit pervading the debate. "I am pleading for a grave and important question," he said, "when one Senator (Chandler) taunts me by reading a telegram as to my views on Armenia, and now another Senator seeks to taunt me with the delays of the Judiciary Committee."

The Massachusetts Senator next turned his attention to the lack of information concerning the situation in Cuba. He said that he had been unable to find anything to support the position of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Sherman protested against this statement, and said if Mr. Hoar had been President he would have had abundant evidence at which to sneer.

THE SENATORS WERE DEEVING.  
Mr. Hoar pettishly implored the Senator from Ohio to allow him to proceed with his remarks. This was characteristic of the whole speech. Hoar would misquote extracts from Senators' speeches and when they rose to correct he would appeal to a Chair to make them sit down and let him go on. Mr. Hoar ridiculed the evidence submitted as flimsy and absurd. "I am not prepared," said he, ironically, "to go to war on the united authority of a historian whose name the Senator from Maine did not know and whose name the Senator from Alabama (Morgan), who knows more than all of us put together, had forgotten, and an article in the encyclopedia by Clarence King. If the Committee on Foreign Relations have examined considered and weighed these alleged facts and affirmed that they found any of them true, I fail to recall it."

"Why, Mr. President," continued Mr. Hoar, contemptuously, "if a son claim by a Massachusetts widow was brought in here and the committee should say their report was based on a letter written by somebody whose name was forgotten, an article in the encyclopedia, and a privately printed paper of her counsel, I think it would be recommitted without debate."

Morgan and Sherman tried on several occasions to correct some of Mr. Hoar's statements, but he testily replied that he was entitled to the floor and did not care to be interrupted. Mr. Hoar then went on to say that the resolutions were not in the least binding, and that they were only to be considered in a Pickwickian sense. Mr. Hoar related a story, showing that public excitement did not always bring serious results. Applying this to local situations, the Senator said that if we see a great

crowd gathered about the navy yard and much excitement prevailing, it does not mean that we are going to have a war, but that an election is going on.

The laughter at this had hardly subsided when Mr. Hoar added: "And, so it is with this resolution from the committee. After all, it may not mean war, but that a Presidential election is approaching."

In closing, Mr. Hoar eulogized Secretary of State Olney and said that the Congress could well afford to leave the diplomatic affairs of the country in the hands of such a safe Secretary of State. "He is a good old-fashioned, level-headed Massachusetts Yankee."

At 2 o'clock the morning hour closed, and Mr. Hoar's resolution went to the calendar, and before it is reached the conference report will probably have been adopted.

### A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The resolutions of the two houses favoring the recognition of Cuban belligerency having been sent to conference, the Senate yielded and agreed to the House form of the resolutions. That agreement, which is now before the Senate, is, to a certain extent, privileged. It is not a privileged question, but a motion to proceed to the consideration of a conference report must be taken without debate, and cannot be side-tracked by unlimited debate.

The question of a right of a Senator to a seat in the Senate is one of the highest privilege, and would, it appears, take precedence over a conference report. Vice-President Wheeler held in the contested case of Kellogg-Spofford that the question of consideration was in order immediately after the reading of the journal, and when Mr. Thurman appealed from that decision the Chief was sustained. It would doubtless be held now that the Dupont case was of greater privilege than the conference report on the Cuban resolution should that point be raised. An arrangement has been made, it is said, with Mr. Mitchell, in charge of the Dupont case, so that the two matters will move along without friction. To-morrow the Cuban question will probably come up during the morning hour, but at 2 o'clock Mr. Mitchell will claim the floor, and Mr. Pritchard, for the committee, will speak in reply to the speech of Mr. Turpie, which was concluded this afternoon. The Cuban question may then be taken up again.

As there is no rule limiting debate on a conference report it can be discussed just so long as Senators may desire. If the report is finally agreed to in the Senate, it then goes to the House, where the agreement would, in all probability, be adopted pro forma, the Senate having yielded on every point to the House. The report of the managers on the part of the House to the House is necessary to complete the record and show that the subject matter was finally and definitely disposed of.

As if the Cuban cause was not already sufficiently complicated, a joint resolution was introduced this morning by Senator Allen on the question. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and authorizes and requests the President of the United States to cause a thorough and rigid investigation to be made into the effects of the war between Spain and the belligerents in Cuba is being conducted; whether in accordance with the established rules of civilized warfare; and whether unusual and exceptional cruelties, barbarities and atrocities are and have been perpetrated by either party toward the other, and particularly toward non-combatants. The joint resolution appropriates \$10,000 for the expenses of the inquiry.

### GEN. GARCIA AT THE BAR.

With the Other Men Arrested on the Bermuda He Was Indicted by the Federal Grand Jury.

All but one of the men arrested on the night of February 24, at the time of the raid made by United States Marshal McCarthy, his deputies and a force of Pinkerton detectives in the service of the Spanish Minister, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court for violating the neutrality laws. The Federal Grand Jury returned the indictments on Tuesday, but this fact was withheld until 11 o'clock yesterday, when the accused men were summoned to the bar and asked to plead.

The men indicted are General Calixto Garcia, alleged to have been leader of the Cubans; Captain Lawrence A. Brabazon, of the steamer Bermuda; Captain Samuel Hughes, of the ill-fated Hawkins; Benjamin J. Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban revolutionary party, who was yesterday detained at home by illness, but who was represented in court by counsel; John D. Hart, of Philadelphia; Bernardo J. Bueno, and J. M. C. Taylor, alleged filibusters. There were two cases against General Garcia, one in connection with the Bermuda and another on account of an alleged connection with the Hawkins.

All of the accused pleaded not guilty. Colonel Olcott entering the plea for Benjamin J. Guerra, Judge Benedict set the trial of the cases down for March 23, after which Assistant District Attorney Himmann asked that the trial of the men be raised from \$1,500 to \$2,500. Strong objections were made by the counsel for the defense, but the Judge ordered the bail raised. The three witnesses, Thomas Nelson James, Howden, and C. C. Taylor, who had been held in \$500, were paroled in the custody of the attorney for the defense.

When General Garcia was informed that his friends were ready with the increased amount of bail, he asked to be sent to jail instead. He said:

"It was the institutions of this country that led me to commit the sin which Washington, Bolivar, and all the signers of the Declaration of Independence are guilty of—that of offering my life, if it is necessary, for freeing my country from the tyranny of monarchism. I have been in Spanish jails for attempting to attain the liberty of my country, and I am willing to lie in an American prison."

The general after considerable urging on the part of his friends, accepted bail, and with the other accused men took his departure.

The indictment is a voluminous document and contains six counts. The most important one, which charges violation of the Neutrality law, and upon which the defendants will be tried, reads as follows: "That the defendants did, on February 21 and February 24, 1896, at the Southern District of New York, in the City of New York, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, unlawfully, knowingly and wilfully provide the means, to wit: a certain steamer called the Bermuda, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, money and men, for a certain military expedition to be carried on from thence against the territory and domain of a foreign Prince and State, to wit: against the colony and district of Cuba, which said colony and district at the time were a part of the territory and domain of the Kingdom of Spain, the said United States then and there being at peace with the said Kingdom of Spain, and the said expedition being carried on in violation of the form of the statute in such case made and provided against the peace and dignity of the United States."

The Hawkins and Laurado expeditions have yet to be launched into Spanish waters. They have been set for the examination into the Laurado, and March 21 into the Hawkins matter.

### Cuban Refugees Released.

Gonzalo Pena y Delgado and his family, who arrived at this port last Monday on the Orizaba, and were detained at Ellis Island, were released yesterday upon a bond signed by representatives of the Spanish-American Relief Society, and the Marti Charity Association. Mr. Richard Smith was also present in behalf of Senator T. E. C. P. Barrett, an American hat manufacturer, of Brooklyn, who had read in the Journal of the detention of the Cuban family.

## CAME FROM CUBA ON A SECRET MISSION.

General Antonio Maceo's Chief  
of Staff Eluded the Spaniards at Havana.

Colonel Perez May Investigate the  
Hawkins and Bermuda Expedition Failures.

CRUELTY OF INSURGENTS DENIED.

Acts of Barbarism on the Part of General  
Weyler's Soldiers Cited—No Difficulty in Landing Ammunition for the Cuban Troops.

A secret courier from the insurgent General in Cuba arrived in New York yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Saratoga. He is Colonel Frederico Perez, chief of staff and private secretary to General Antonio Maceo.

Colonel Perez comes on a mission the motive of which he refuses to disclose, but it is supposed that he is under instructions to investigate the causes of the Hawkins and Bermuda expedition failures and to let his chiefs know where to place the responsibility. If that is really his business there are likely to be a few changes in the personnel of the Cuban Junta shortly after the Colonel returns to Cuba.

There is an air of mystery surrounding the manner in which Colonel Perez eluded the vigilance of the Spaniards when he left Cuba. This is another of his secrets. He says that he did not leave Havana, but that he boarded the Saratoga at a point on the western coast of Cuba. This is not borne out by the passenger list of the Saratoga, which bears the Colonel's name as a passenger from Havana.

The officers of the Saratoga state that he boarded the steamer at Havana openly, just as any ordinary passenger would have done. This story seems improbable, in view of the fact that the Spanish soldiers, who swarm in Havana, would have regarded Colonel Perez as a very rich prize to hand over to General Weyler. The truth probably is as the Cubans in New York state, that Colonel Perez was smuggled on board the Saratoga and concealed by the officers, whom he is now trying to protect.

The Colonel arrived here very light as regards baggage. He had not a single change of linen, no toilet articles, and he encountered the rigors of yesterday's snow and sleet clad in the very thin suit of tropical clothing that he wore in Cuba. He found warm friends here who will make him comfortable, but his condition would indicate that he left the island in very much of a hurry.

Colonel Perez was conversing from the effects of a Mauser rifle bullet wound that he received at the battle of Garro when he received the order of General Maceo to proceed to New York. This skirmish (for it scarcely reached the dignity of a battle) occurred on January 8, near Garro, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The Spanish were lying in ambush in a cane field awaiting the coming of General Maceo and a company of soldiers. In describing the fight Colonel Perez said:

"We arrived, as the enemy had been informed we would, and they fired upon us. At the time we were not more than twenty yards distant from the Spanish, yet they killed only one of our men and wounded only four. The General at once ordered a charge, and we went at the enemy with machetes. They broke and ran, but not before we had killed one of their officers and three soldiers."

"At the first Spanish fire I was hit on the left side of the neck with a ball that passed through and out at my right shoulder. My friends took me to Guayabon, where I had medical attendance and recovered to the extent that you observe at present."

ENTHUSIASM OF INSURGENTS.  
Colonel Perez presents a hale appearance. The scar where the bullet entered his neck is plainly discernible. It is the only wound he has received during the present war, but he carries on his body the marks inflicted by Spanish weapons during the ten years war.

"How was the action of Congress affected the enthusiasm of the patriot soldiers?" he was asked.

"I have not seen General Maceo since January 8, nor General Gomez since long before that date, but I have recent notes from Maceo," said Colonel Perez. "My chief tells me that the wildest enthusiasm was manifested by the troops and that they had celebrations in all the camps in honor of the United States. They heard the news almost as soon as it was known in Havana. General Weyler cannot stop the information of the outside world from reaching the Cuban camps, and it galls him to think that he can find nobody to hang for carrying it."

"What is the condition of the Cuban army?"

"Excellent; it could not be made much better. We have 60,000 men under arms. Their weapons are firearms and machetes. They have ammunition, but not a great deal of it. However, we find no difficulty in landing arms and ammunition on the coast, so it will not be long before the soldiers have all the cartridges they require. General Maceo has captured 2,000 Spanish guns since the fighting began."

ARMS LEFT ON THE FIELD.  
"The cowardly Spanish soldiers run away and leave their arms on the field. We have no artillery to speak of—only two Hotchkiss field cannon, in fact—but we are winning battles without them. You hear much in this country by way of Madrid about Spanish victories, but they are all exaggerated. Sometimes they kill a few men and take some prisoners, but they always run in the end. Among the battles we have won are those of Matlimpo, Calles, Estancia, Ignara, Manicargua and Colono."

"In all these fights the Cubans lost only forty-four men. At Matlimpo we had only 500 men against their 3,000, but we put them to flight and killed 144 men. The Cubans had 350 men at Ignara and the Spanish 800, but when the Spanish retired from the field we counted twenty Spanish dead and eighty wounded."

"Their wounded we cared for and returned to the Spanish army, except those who cared to join our forces. That is the way Maceo and Gomez treat their prisoners. Some of them like us so well that they remain with us. The others go back to their friends. We are not engaged in guerrilla warfare. The battles I have spoken were fought in the open country fields and they were hand to hand combats. The battle of Matlimpo only took



Colonel Frederico Perez.

He is chief of staff and private secretary to General Antonio Maceo, and reached this city on the Ward line steamer Saratoga yesterday on a secret mission from Cuba. How he managed to elude the Spanish authorities at Havana he would not disclose. It is reported that he has come to this city to investigate the failure of the Hawkins and Bermuda expeditions. He denied that any cruelty is practised by the insurgents, and gave instances of brutality practised by General Weyler's troops.

fifteen minutes. The Cubans made a cavalry charge with machetes for weapons and drove off the Spanish, who outnumbered us. We captured their guns and ammunition."

### HUNG A SPANISH SPY.

"The stories of Cuban ferocity are false. General Maceo and Gomez have killed only one man, except in open battle. He was a sugar planter who ground cane after the prohibitory order had been issued. He also acted as a Spanish spy. Maceo hanged him, but did not torture him. On the other hand, Weyler's soldiers commit acts of barbarism every day. In return for the prisoners we give back to him he shoots every Cuban soldier who falls into his hands."

"The people of the United States know already the facts of the massacre at Guantao, when Weyler's soldiers, angered

over their defeat in battle, shot an old man, a simple country clothopper, who hid under a bed in his house, and also shot the man who dug a grave in which to bury the old man's body."

"Another man whose offence consisted in washing his milk cans in a stream was killed by Spanish bullets on that occasion. The bodies were given to the Mayor of the town for burial, with the explanation that the men were killed in battle. It was for trying to secure pictures of that slaughter in a plantation house that your correspondent, Charles Michelson, was thrown into Morro Castle. All this occurred at a point within ten miles of Weyler's residence at Havana, yet the Captain-General pretends that he was not responsible."

"There was another massacre that Weyler claims to know nothing about. It occurred

at Catalina, in the province of Havana, ten days after the Guantao slaughter. At Catalina ten non-combatants were slaughtered by Spanish soldiers."

### THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

"I forgot to tell you about another man whom General Maceo hanged, but as that culprit was a Cuban soldier who disgraced his uniform by violating a Spanish woman, I don't think fair-minded men will hold Maceo to blame. In brief, the situation in Cuba is this:

"Spain holds all the forts and principal cities, while the patriots possess the plantations and the seacoast outside the ports. We have an army of well-fed, courageous, contented men to fight an army of starving, cowed and cowardly soldiers. We have a large cavalry force at the very outskirts of Havana, while out in the country and in the mountains our infantry occupy their strongholds."

"The Spanish cavalry cannot ride their horses. They grip the pommels of their saddles to keep from tumbling off, and our men, who can ride bareback without bridles, laugh at them and steal their horses. The people of Cuba hate the Spanish because of their cruelties, while as an indication of how the patriots are regarded, I will say that at the City Hall of Alguazir, in the province of Pinar del Rio, the people recently met and thanked General Gomez for his treatment of them while he occupied their town. The men in the fire brigades, who bear the same relations to Spain as your State militia do to the United States, tore up their uniforms and trampled them under foot."

### WATER YELLOW, BUT GOOD

There is Nothing Dangerous in the Impurities That Give a Tinge to the Croton.

Overflows along the Croton River and its branches have made the drinking water in New York seem more impure than in any other year since the new aqueduct was built. Numerous complaints have been made to the Board of Health, and the Journal is in receipt of many communications on the subject. One writer says:

"The water supply for the past few weeks has been abominable, and at times undrinkable. The color has been a pale yellow, and a disagreeable odor exhales when the water is first drawn from the faucet. The water is also filled with minute particles, which do not seem to settle."

Examinations of Croton water drawn from various faucets yesterday indicated that all these statements were true. Even more could be said, for when water was drawn from near "dead ends," it was almost as thick as soup, and was dark brown in color.

"The people can be assured," said Chemist Martin, of the Health Department, "that there is nothing unhealthy about the water. It does have a marshy smell, but that does not mean it will hurt anybody. It is discolored, but that does not mean it is impure. The color is given to the water when it passes through peaty bog lands. When there are overflows the vegetable matter gets stirred up. It is not at all dangerous."

Professor Martin says that large filters would remove all the vegetable matter from the water and render it colorless.

## VETERAN SOLDIER DYING.

Sergeant Braisted, of the Seventh, Stricken Down with a Mortal Illness.

Oldest Living Member of the National Guard, Having Served Fifty-one Years.

FOUGHT THROUGH THE CIVIL WAR.

Has Carried the Colors of His Regiment Ever Since 1862, When He Was Promoted to His Present Rank.

Sergeant Peter D. Braisted, the standard bearer of the Seventh Regiment, and the oldest militiaman in point of service in the National Guard, is dying at his home, No. 305 West Fourth street, from a combination of diabetes and paralysis.

Sergeant Braisted has been a member of the regiment for nearly fifty-one years, having joined it June 2, 1845. It was his great ambition to complete a half century of service, and when that was finally accomplished his associates among the non-commissioned staff gave him a dinner and presented him with a massive loving-cup of silver and gold.

During Sergeant Braisted's long service he has taken part in every engagement in which the Seventh figured, with the exception of the recent street-car riots in Brooklyn. He was a corporal when the Seventh quelled the Astor place riot, in 1849, arising from the enmity between the rival actors, Forrest and Macready, and shared in the subsequent work of suppressing the police riot in City Hall Park, the Dead Rabbit and the Mackerellville riots that kept New York stirred up during the decade and a half that preceded the War of the Rebellion.

Corporal Braisted was one of the 901 members of the Seventh Regiment who responded to President Lincoln's call for troops. He was made a sergeant at Fort Federal Hill in 1862, and has ever since borne the colors. He still preserves the first pay he received for his services in defence of the Union, \$36 in gold and silver coins. Though Sergeant Braisted and his only son, Harry, who also served in the Seventh, were each entitled to a pension, neither drew one. The latter died in 1883.

The sergeant who now lies at the point of death, his son and grandchild, three years old, dressed in the full uniform of the regiment, marched together into the present campaign, when the regiment took formal possession of the building in 1880. Among the dying veteran's large collection of medals is the first one ever issued by the State for twenty-five years' service. Notwithstanding his failing health, Sergeant Braisted has qualified at Creedon as a marksman for the past fifteen years. He was stricken with paralysis last Thursday. The physicians say his recovery is impossible. Sergeant Braisted is a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Excelsior Lodge of Masons. His wife, formerly Miss Eliza Sanford, to whom he is married nearly fifty-two years, is still living.

# A CRY FOR HELP

## Result of a Prompt Reply

Two Open Letters that Should Prompt Thousands of American Women to Go and Do Likewise



LITTLE FALLS, Minn., May 11, 1894.

"I am suffering, and need your aid. I have terrible pains in both sides, extending down to the front of my limbs and lower part of my back, attended by backache and pains in the back of the neck and ears. The doctors have given me opiates to quiet the pain. I have a very high fever nearly all the time. I am nervous and cannot stand. My doctor says I must keep in bed. Now I place myself under your care. I am only twenty-one years old and too young to suffer so much."

MRS. CHARLES PARKER.

The above letter from Mrs. Parker was received by Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., May 15, and received a prompt reply. The following letter reached Mrs. Pinkham five months later. Note the result:

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Sept. 21.

"I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers of all female complaints that Lydia E. Pinkham's treatment and Vegetable Compound have entirely cured me of all the pains and suffering I was enduring when I wrote her last

May. I followed her advice to the letter, and the result is simply wonderful. May Heaven bless her and the good work she is doing for our sex! If you are sick or in trouble write to Mrs. Pinkham. Her advice invariably brings relief. Your letter will be received, read and answered by one of our own sex."

Druggists say there is a tremendous demand for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and it is doing lots of good, that is the blessed thing about it.

Three Books Worth Getting—"Guide to Health," "Woman's Beauty, Peril, Duty," "Woman's Triumph."—These are FREE

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.